Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1824. [NO. 7.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

J. HEILBRON'S
Medical Steam & Vapor Baths,
No. 74 CHURCH-ST. CHARLESTON.

IT is generally acknowledged by writers on the subject, and experience corroborates the fact, that the *Tar Fumigation* lowers the pulse, renders coughs less troublesome, and produces very salutary effects in the Pulmonary system; and it is remarkable that persons engaged in rope manufactories seldom labor under consumptions, and that a residence on cedar or pine barrens during the summer, has been efficacious in pulmonary cases.

Ample testimonials can be given, that the new mode of treating diseases by the *fumes of sulphur* and other substances, particularly the *inhalation* of the fumes of tar in consumptive disorders, immediately by the fauces and lungs, has been eminently successful. Professor CHAPTAN, of Philadelphia, one of the highest authorities in this country, most cogently in his lectures impresses on the minds of his students, the efficacy and success of this mode of treatment in various diseases, stating also that Dr. CRICHTON, physician to the Court of St. Petersburgh, treated several consumptive cases in this manner, with the most triumphant success.

Doctor JAMES SAUNDERS, one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies at Edinburgh, highly recommends, in his very elaborate treatise on pulmonary consumption, (p. 161) the utility and efficacy of *inhaling* certain substances, to promote the recovery of ulcerated lungs. And in Russia, several patients, labouring under pulmonary consumption, whose lives were despaired of by the most eminent physicians of that country, have been cured by inhaling atmospheric air with the *vapour of Tar*, under the direction of Doctors BLUHM and VAN ROOS. Indeed, so successful has this treatment been, that hundreds of private as well as public institutions, have been erected throughout Europe under the direction of the most eminent physicians. The most unquestionable sanction also, is given to this new mode of treatment, by the Medical reports from the highest authorities of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris, St. Petersburgh, and Germany. The undersigned, therefore, hopes that such testimony from men of superior learning and experience, (which testimony is now in his possession, and is open to the inspection of every enquirer,) will at once eradicate any unfavorable impressions that may have remained in the public mind. Providence has blessed his endeavors so far, that many persons afflicted with *Country, Bilious, Nervous, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, Palsy, Gout, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, the various kinds of Eruptions, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Consumptions, Coughs, Asthmas,* and *Sore Throats*, have been cured by his different STEAM and INHALING BATHS. Persons unable to walk, and brought in vehicles to the Bath, have been able after a few applications to walk home. In these instances, actions speak louder than words.—Some of our most worthy and respectable citizens can testify to the truth of the above statement.

References of a nature not to be doubted, can be given; and the utmost satisfaction will be readily afforded to any person who will take the trouble to call on J. HEILBRON.

The subscriber also attends the Baths to sick negroes, where he has a particular apartment.

Copy of a Certificate in my possession.

We, the subscribers, having made use of the Steam Baths conducted by J. Heilbron, No. 74 Church-st. Charleston, S. C. and having received the utmost benefit from the same, do hereby recommend them to the public. Signed by

1. *Thomas Cochran*, Commission Merchant and Broker, Broad-st.
2. *George McAulley*, Merchant, Church-st.
3. *George Chisolm*, jr. Factor, Chisolm's wharf.
4. *George Platt*, firm of Montgomery & Platt, Commission Merchant.
5. *Henry Parker*, Church-st.
6. *Abr. P. Reeves*, Architect, Meeting-st.
7. *Samuel McNeil*, of the firm of Bradford & McNeil, S. Bay.
8. *J. H. Claiborne*, son-in-law of Kershaw & Luis, Planter.
9. *Tho. C. Gibson*, at John Frazer & Co.
10. *Thomas Fanning*, Capt. of the Line Ship President.
11. *W. Palmer*, brother to Rev. Dr. Palmer.
12. *James J. Hancock.*
13. *David Truesdell*, Queen-st.
14. *David Clayton*, Lincolnton, N. C.
15. *Robert Knight*, Merchant.
16. *Henry Seabrook*, Planter, Edisto Island.
17. *T. Crooker*, Captain of ship Jasper, for Liverpool.
18. The Rev. Dr. *William Hogan*, Philadelphia.

REFERENCE.

To the Rev. DR. HOGAN, Philadelphia.
JOHN FRAZER & CO. Charleston.
GEORGE PLATT, do.
THOMAS COCHRAN, do.
SAM. MCNEIL, do.
JOHN M. BURNS, do.
W. P. BASON, do.
DAVID CLAYTON, Lincolnton. N. C.
DAVID REINHARDT, P. M. Lincolnton, N. C.
4t7

Tanner Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain some person to take charge of a Tan Yard, and one or two hands to learn the trade. Liberal encouragement will be given to a person that will come well recommended. A man with a small family would be preferred, as there is a good dwelling-house on the premises. J. WILSON.
3t7

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.
FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550		$70,200
10626	BLANKS.	TICKETS.		

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS and SHARES may be had on application at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,

where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*.

WHOLE TICKET $5 00 | QUARTERS $1 25
HALF 2 50 |

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars. —1y1—

Valuable House and Lot
FOR SALE.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I will sell my valuable possessions in the town of Charlotte, viz: a front and back lot on the south side of the Court-House and on the west side of Tryon street, situated near the public square, containing one acre of ground, an excellent dwelling, store, and all necessary out-houses, and is a desirable situation for a private family, and an excellent stand for a store; also, a never failing well of water, equal to any in the town; a good garden; and on the back lot a fine clover patch; all in good order and repair. I will sell low, for cash; or I will take three or four negro boys, between the age of 12 and 20 years, in part payment, or good notes on demand. The price can be known to any person who may wish to purchase, by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAM'L. M'COMB.

October 11, 1824.—3tf

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d day of November next, the following tracts of land, viz:

A tract of land, the property of Samuel J. Hutcheson, containing two hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining William Davidson and others, to satisfy three executions, one in favor of Thomas G. Polk, Guardian; one in favor of William Carson; and one in favor of Hammit, against said Hutcheson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of John Connaly, adjoining James D. Lucas and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Patrick Johnson, against said Connaly and James D. Lucas.

Also, a tract of land, the property of the heirs at law of Isaac Beaty, deceased, adjoining Moses Beaty and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Boyd, Esq.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hargrove, to satisfy an execution in favor of D. Thompson.

Also, a tract of land, containing twenty acres, the property of Walter Fairas, and his interest in the undivided lands of John Wilson, deceas'd, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph Reed.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hartt, at Beattie's Ford, to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Black.

Also, a tract of land of fifty acres, joining Brinkly Richardson, on Cane creek, the property of Shered Jones, to satisfy an execution in favor of William M'Neely.

Also, a tract of land, containing 150 acres, the property of William Johnson, on which he now lives, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Lawson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Alexander Robison, adjoining Jas. Maxwell and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of James H. Huson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Samuel Farr, adjoining William Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of John M'Coy.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Andrew Dunn, adjoining Andrew Lewing and others, to satisfy two executions, one in favor of John Graham, and one in favor of Lawson M'Coy.

Also, two tracts of land, the property of Ewell Alexander, one of two or three hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining M'Croskey and others, and one of one hundred acres, adjoining Starns & Hartis, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Robison, against said Ewell Alexander, Stephen Alexander and Geo. Allen.

SAM'L. M'COMB, *Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.*

October 11, 1824.—5t7

Sheriff Sale.

THE following tracts of land will be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November, to satisfy the taxes due for 1822 and 1823:—

In Captain Hargrove's Company.

86 acres, returned by Anderson Beaty, 1823.
134 acres, returned by Andrew Dun, 1823.
309 acres, returned by John W. King, 1823.
150 acres, belonging to the heirs of Robert M'Cord, deceased, not listed for 1822.
153 acres, returned by George Nicholson, for 1823.
200 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Robert Alexander, deceased, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.

In Captain Blackwood's Company.

68 acres, whereon Martha Brown now lives, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.
50 acres, belonging to Samuel H. Elliott, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.
50 acres, less or more, the property of Sarah Owens, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.
150 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Francis Lewis, deceased, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

SAMUEL. M'COMB, *Sheriff.*
By A. CLARK, *Deputy Sheriff.*
Oct. 12, 1824. ts

NEW GOODS, for *CASH.*

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Smith & Carson,

respectfully inform the public, that they will receive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, a general assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods,

which they will sell low for cash or produce only. It is expected one of us will be a considerable part of the year in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia or Charleston: by this means we expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of new and seasonble goods, bought at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and of the best quality. WM. SMITH,
WM. CARSON.

Nov. 1, 1824.—5*

Auction & Commission Store
At FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers have generally on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.

The following articles are at present in Store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:—

3 pipes superior Cogniac Brandy,
5 hhds. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
4 do. prime Muscovado Sugar,
15 bbls. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
34 do. Loaf Sugar,
35 do. excellent Brown Sugar,
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine,
10 boxes Maderia and Sherry Wine,
10 casks Cheese,
2 do. Sad Irons,
65 bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 Window [Glass,
50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Fancy Glass, Tumblers & Decanters,
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles,
10 do. Bar Soap,
2 do. Club Axes,
5 do. Mustard,
6 do. Whittimore Cards,
5 do. American Cigars,
10 tons assorted Swedes and Jersey Iron.

Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c. WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.—4*

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Plantation, Stock, Negroes, &c.
For Sale, at Public Auction.

ON Thursday, 2nd of December next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, his valuable Plantation, consisting of 240 acres, lying on the Lawyers' road, 3¼ miles east from Charlotte. The soil is good, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, &c.; and a part of the farm is fine meadow land. There is a good dwelling-house on the plantation, barn, and other necessary out-houses; an excellent spring, and a good well convenient to the barn lot.—He will also sell, at the same time and place, all his corn, hay, fodder;

HORSES,
and stock of all kinds;

and four likely Negroes, viz. two fellows, a wench and her child. Persons desirous of obtaining a valuable possession, and of making good bargains, will do well to attend.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.

October 22, 1824. 6t9

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the late firms of DAVIDSON & CAMPBELL, and CAMPBELL & BLAKE, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at or before our next County Court, (which will commence the fourth Monday in November next,) as longer indulgence cannot be given. One or other of the subscribers will always be in Charlotte, ready to make settlements.

Good Cotton, at the current price, will be received in payment. D. CAMPBELL,
4* J. BLAKE.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Desultory.

DESPERATE ASSASSINS.

A couple of desperadoes are traversing our country and making dreadful havoc of property and lives, of old and young. They have already slain more of the inhabitants than were slain in battle, and perished in prison ships, during the American war; and at the same time they have wasted more substance than would pay the national debt. Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack is to strike people on the head; then instantly to trip up their heels, pick their pockets and continue their blows on the head until they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infest public houses chiefly, they are also at private closets of private houses, in workshops of mechanics, and the field of farmers. In some instances whole families have fallen victims to these murderers; nay, whole towns have been ravaged and ruined by them. One poor man hereabouts, that had formerly been an industrious thriving mechanic, has lately been murdered by them in a manner too shocking to relate; and there are several others in the vicinity who have been lately attacked by them, robbed of their money, smitten on the brain-pan, knocked down, and in all respects so violently handled, that an alarming stupor had succeeded, and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in imminent danger, from a couple of out landish miscreants, who mock at reason, trample upon the precious rights of men, and equally bid defiance to the law and gospel. The names of these two ruffians are *Rum* and *Brandy*; and we might add *Whiskey* for a third, and all of these perfectly innocent and good if properly improved. But the sin and guilt all lie on the unfortunate victim who ruins himself by them.

THE INQUISITION.

A work entitled LETTERS NORMANDES, published in Paris in 1820, contains the following account of a mode of torture practiced in the Inquisition of Toledo.

"General Lassale being at Toledo, went to visit the place of the inquisition; for in Spain the humility of inquisitors is like that of other monks; it wears a coarse cloak, and dwells in a marble palace. At the sight of the instrument of torture, the General as well as the officers who were with him were seen to shudder; for it was more horrible than any thing presented by the field of battle. Among these instruments there was one which more particularly fixed the attention of the visitants, by giving the impression of a sort of sacrilege. At the farther end of a subterraneous dungeon, near the chair of the inquisitor whose duty it was to interrogate those who were accused of heresy, there was placed in a niche a statue of the Virgin.

A golden halo surrounded her head, and her drapery descended in silken folds from her shoulders to her feet. In her right hand she held the ancient standard of the Kings, and a breast plate was just visible under the folds of her robe. Altogether the statue resembled Joan of Arc at Orleans. On examining it a little nearer they perceived that the breast plate was glistening with a vast number of little knives, and of nails sharpened like needles. The arms of the statue were moveable; and a handle placed behind the partition regulated its motions. General Lassale gave orders for putting the machine in operation; and the sack of a polish grenadier was put in the place of the heretic. When the handle was turned, the statue extended its arms and pressed the sack closely to its breast. When it relaxed its grasp the sack was found to be a perfect sieve; it was pierced with a thousand holes, and the knives had entered some lines in depth. Thus the merciful Mary, the mother of the Saviour of men, became in the hands of inquisitors, the bloody instrument of fanaticism; and that nothing might be wanting to this horrible profanation, they called this image by an odious pun, *Our Lady of Sorrows!*

[From a late London paper.]

A General Census.—The present census of the whole world is said to stand thus:

Jews, - - -	4,000,000
Pagans, - -	456,000,000
Mahomedans, - -	140,000,000
Christians, - -	200,000,000
Total,	800,000,000

Deists and Athiests are comprehended, but not distinguished in either of these enumerations, as they do not avow themselves by any formation into bodies, but are anomalies in each class.

It is worthy of notice that the most ancient congregation, viz. Pagans, still subsist through the globe, and comprise more than one-half of its general population; that the second, in order of time, viz. Jews, have, since the destruction of their temple and city, in A. D. 76, fallen to so near decay, as to comprise only a 200th part of the whole; that the third denomination, viz. Christians, now include one-fourth part of the whole; and that the Mahomedans, who sprung six centuries after the Christians, and threatened to annihilate them, occupy the space of one-sixth part of the whole. It is also observable, that when an estimate of this kind was made about fifty years since, it was supposed that Christians amounted to one-sixth part, now they have increased to one-fourth.

A step further in this inquiry disposes of the Christians thus, in their subdivisions:—

Greek and Eastern Churches,	30,000,000
Roman Catholics,	100,000,000
Protestants, including all sects,	70,000,000
Total,	200,000,000

Those have all risen since the promulgating of the Universal Christian Church, 4,000 A. M. of which:—

The Western and Eastern Churches began and united in the	6th century,
Their separation,	9th do.
Mahomed,	7th do.
Christianity in Great Britain,	7th do.
Darkness of Popery and Mahomedanism,	6th to 16th.
Waldenses,	12th do.
Wickliffe, Huss, and Jerome,	13th to 15th.
Luther and Calvin,	16th do.
Reformation,	16th do.
Remonstrants,	17th do.
Protestant sects,	17th & 18th.

It is unnecessary to enlarge this scale; the object is thus answered by showing the divisions of people, and their denominations and dates; by which any person conversant in researches, will find occupation enough for his reflection, upon the probable state of mankind during the *ensuing half* century, under the advantages of an unexampled improvement, in every country and condition, both in arts, navigation and commerce, domestic and universal; an enriched acquisition of every embellishment of intellect, literature, the fine arts, and chemistry.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The Edinburg Review for July contains an article on the United States of America, founded on the travels of Duncan, Hodgson, and an anonymous author, and speaks of the institutions and customs of this country in so high a style of compliment, as to form a perfect contrast to the language of the London Reviewers. With regard to economy in public salaries, it is stated that no country is so well governed as ours, or at so small an expense; and on the subject of religion, the reviewer says we enjoy *liberty*, while the English can boast of nothing more than toleration.

The inconveniences of American roads and inns and stage coaches, and indeed the whole list of grievances which the Quarterly Review has long since made the themes of complaint and satire, are disposed of in as easy and summary a manner as an American could have done himself.

"Her coaches must be given up; so must the roads, and so must the inns.—They are of course what these accommodations are in all new countries; and much like what English great-grand-fathers talk about as existing in this country at the first period of their recollection. The great inconvenience, however, in the eyes of an Englishman, is one which more sociable travellers must feel less acutely—we mean the impossibility of being alone, or having a room separately from the rest of the company. There is nothing which an Englishman enjoys more than sulkiness—of not being forced to hear a word from any body which may occasion to him the necessity of replying. It is not so much that Mr. Bull disdains to talk, as that Mr. Bull has nothing to say. His forefathers have been out of spirits for six or seven hundred years, and seeing nothing but fog and vapor, he is out of spirits too; and when there is no selling nor buying, or no business to settle, he prefers being alone and looking at the fire. They (the English) are content with the Magna Charta and Trial by Jury; and think they are not bound to excel the rest of the world in small behaviour, if they are superior to them in great institutions."

"We are terribly afraid that some Americans spit upon the floor, even when that floor is covered by good carpets.—Now, all claims to civilization are suspended till this secretion is otherwise disposed of. No English gentleman has spit upon the floor since the Heptarchy."

"Though America is a confederation of republics, they are in many cases much more amalgamated than the various parts of Great Britain. If a citizen of the United States can make a shoe, he is at liberty to make a shoe any where between Lake Ontario and New-Orleans; he may sole on the Mississippi—heel on the Missouri—measure Mr. Birkbeck on the Little Wabash, or take (which our best politicians do not find an easy matter) the length of Mr. Monroe's foot on the banks

of the Potomac. But wo to the Cobbler, who, having made Hessian boots for the Alderman of New Castle, should venture to invest with these coriaceous integuments, the leg of a liege subject at York.—A yellow ant in a nest of red ants—a butcher's dog in a fox-kennel—a mouse in a bee-hive—all feel the effects of untimely intrusion; but far preferable their fate to that of the misguided artisan, who, misled by six-penny histories of England, and conceiving his country to have been united at the Heptarchy, goes forth from his native town, to stitch freely in the sea-girt limits of Albion. Him the Mayor, him the Alderman, him the Recorder, him the Quarter-Session would worry. Him the Justices before trial would long to get into the Tread Mill, and would much lament, that by a recent act they could not do so, even with the intruding tradesman's consent; but the moment he was tried, they would rush him in with redoubled energy, and leave him to tread himself into a conviction of the barbarous institutions of his corporation divided country."

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Venice was anciently famed for its admirable police. It happened one day that a French Nobleman, in taking a few turns in the square of St. Mark, had his pocket picked of a valuable watch. Instantly on ascertaining his loss, he repaired to the police department, and expressed, with little discretion, and in immeasured terms, his surprise that, under its vaunted regulations, such a circumstance should have occurred in the middle of the day, and in so public a place. "Be careful how you speak of the police of Venice," said the Commissary to whom he had addressed himself. "Your character of foreigner will not shelter you, if you indulge in such invectives. Deposite here four zechins, and repair to-morrow morning at the same hour, to the spot where you lost your watch, with an assurance that it will be restored to you." The Frenchman was punctual, and waited three hours without any tidings of his watch. Still more enraged than before, he again presented himself to the Commissary, venting the bitterest imprecations, and swearing he had been most shamefully plundered and duped, having not only lost his watch, but his zechins, together with his time, which he held to be equally valuable. "Look to your fob," said the Commissary, and there, to his utter astonishment, he found his watch! "You have still to learn something from the Venetian police," added the Commissary, "for which purpose here is an officer who will accompany you." Having descended to a subterraneous apartment, his guide led him by several gloomy vaulted passages, in crossing which he became more and more anxious as to what was to befall him, to a chamber dimly lighted by a lamp; where, in a recess, the curtain of which was drawn aside for his inspection, suspended by a cord he saw the thief.

Anecdote little known.—During almost the whole of the last century, the family of the Parisian executioner, so celebrated amongst the people under the name of Charlot, inhabited a solitary house, situated about the centre of the Petite rue St. Nicholas, between the faubourgs, St. Dennis and St. Martin. At the commencement of the reign of Louis XV. M. de Lally, since so celebrated by his unhappy destiny, and the eclat which filial piety has given to the re-establishment of his fame, returned towards midnight, with some youths of his own age and rank, from the Guinguettes of Rapee, renowned at this period for their excellent matellots. As they approached near the house of Charlot, they heard violins and sounds of merriment, whence they concluded that dancing was going forward within. Heated with the good cheer they had been enjoying, they took a fancy to partake of the amusements which these sounds informed them they were near. They knocked; a servant opened the door; they asked leave to enter. The girl, not daring to take upon herself to admit them, called her master, to whom these young gentlemen repeated their request. "It is impossible to receive you, gentlemen, (answered Charlot) my house is not public; I amuse myself with my family; and our sports are about to cease, for I perceive that it is already very late." These wild youths, however, insisted, and hoping to secure their admission if they made themselves known, they said they belonged to the Court, that they came from a party at the Rapee, and intended to finish their evening by joining the amusements of an honest and respectable family. Charlot, after making useless efforts to dissuade them from their project, found there were no other means of ending the matter but by saying—"the higher your rank, gentlemen, the less possible is it for me to receive you; you would approve of my refusal if you knew who I am." "And who are you, then?" said one of the party. "Gentlemen! do not insist upon it: know then, that I am the hangman of Paris." "Ah! this is strange!" cried M. de Lally, "is it you who hang, break arms, legs, &c.?" Charlot interrupted him and said—"these are, in fact, my duties; but I have assistants for obscure criminals. However, when a man of your rank, Sir, has the misfortune to fall under the rigour of the laws, I consider it a duty, an honor to perform myself the decrees of justice."—Twenty five years after, M. de Lally died under the hands of this same man.

Eccentric character.—At the close of the assizes for York, there was often seen wandering about the streets, an elderly gentleman, who attracted the gaze of half the inhabitants of that ancient city, by the extreme singularity of his dress and appearance. He was about five feet ten inches in height, and appeared to be above 60 years of age. He had a long white beard, which evidently had not felt the edge of a razor for many years; he wore a drab colored hat, made of a very uncommon kind of beaver, and in a very unusual kind of form—that part of it which fits on the head was nearly globular in shape, and was surrounded by a brim of such enormous magnitude, that even John Fox could not have seen it without an emotion of envy. The color of his coat, which came down to his ancles, was light brown; the buttons of it were very large, and, like angel's visits, were "few and far between;" the pockets of it appeared of capacity sufficient to carry off ten such dinners as are usually eaten in these degenerate days. His waistcoat, which had a flap as large and as long as any waistcoat that ever was exhibited at the court in the best days of lace and embroidery, seemed to be made of scraps of plumage belonging to various birds, and also of scraps of skins belonging to various animals, and was a vest of far more colors than any philosopher has yet discovered in the tints of the rainbow. His stockings were of a blackish brown worsted; they had red clocks; and, what added still more to their singularity, were studded pretty thickly with large diamond spots of the same color. The breeches of this eccentric being—for it may be necessary to observe, that he really did wear breeches, did not appear to derive any assistance from buttons or suspenders: they were tied together down the legs by an uninterrupted succession of rosettes, which, if they were not very ornamental, appeared at least to be very useful. His shoes, of which the soals were of great consistency, were formed of untanned yellow leather, so that, from the head to the foot, this gentleman formed one of the strangest spectacles we ever beheld. The name of this individual, who can find a parallel in none but himself, we understand to be Hirst. He resides at Rocliffe, near Smith, in the West Riding of York, and is possessed of considerable property. He amuses himself, and frightens his neighbors, by riding on a bull; and we are informed that he absolutely made his appearance, mounted and dressed as we have described, at the last December races. He also drives about in a wicker carriage of his own manufacture, in which he boasts that there is not a single nail.

The Camelion.—One of these creatures, which so rarely live in our climate, and which, when not alive, no longer possess that singularity which constitutes their value, is now exhibited at the house of a baker, in Fleet street, London. It is imported from Sierra Leone, and is the only survivor out of a great number who were passengers in the same vessel.—It is about nine inches long "from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail," and is in all material points of the lizard form and species. The first peculiarity which strikes the spectator is the eye. The orb of sight is encased in a spherical socket moveable in every direction, and projecting so much as to enable the animal to see on all sides: and what adds to this facility is, that one eye has no sympathy with the other; so that one can be shut while the other is open, or one looking forwards while the other is looking backwards. The appearance of the eye is very singular. It so completely resembles a gem surrounded by a slight ring of gold, that it might well be supposed to be really a piece of metal and a precious stone. The variations of the hues over the whole skin are rapid and surprising. On a plant of delicate green, the Camelion is scarcely distinguishable from the plant itself; on black it becomes dusky; passing over grey it assumes again another tinge. It delights in light and heat, and changes in form, as well as colour, when warmed by the rays of the sun. The claws have considerable power of tenacity, and are capable of being turned round so as to embrace any object presented to them. The tongue is long, and of such strength that the animal can seize with it a fly or other insect at the distance of seven or eight inches. At the end is a division in the manner of forcepts.

A Dwarf.—The English papers of late have had many interesting articles respecting the Sicilian Dwarf, but we have now something that may compete with it. There is at *Washington Hall*, a most perfect and agreeable Dwarf. His name is *Stevens;* he is in his 21st year, and measures *thirty seven inches* in height, and weighs *thirty-four pounds.* He is as perfect a model of the human species as nature ever formed. His features, form, actions and conversation, are manliness in miniature. He was born in the town of Lyman, state of Maine.—*Nat. Adv.*

We treat sensible and present things as realities, and future and eternal things as fables: whereas the reverse should be our habit. *Cecil.*

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By the packet ship Colossus, arrived at this port in 34 days from Liverpool, we have received our file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 18th ult. inclusive, some days later than the antecedent advices from Great Britain. The latest account of the King of France, in the Chronicle, is the following:

Death of Louis XVIII.—The official announcement of the death of His Most Christian Majesty, which we received yesterday morning, by Express, was published by us in a Second Edition. For the sake of those of our readers who saw only the first impression, we now repeat it:—

"*Calais, 16th September, half-past five o'clock in the afternoon.*

"We have just received the following Telegraphic Despatch, announcing the King's death:

"The King died this morning at four o'clock. King Charles X. immediately set out for St. Cloud with the Dauphin, the Dauphiness and the Duchess of Berry.

"The people have shewn, during the King's illness, the most affecting sorrow. Couriers are setting out at this moment in all directions with the news."—Signed at Paris, &c.

The latest intelligence from Greece, received in London, appears to be contained in the following letter.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated 1st September:—There arrived here to day a vessel from Salonica, the Captain of which deposed at the Office of Health, that more than 4000 Greeks made a descent on Eponomy with more than 40 boats, the most of whom were from Scathos and Scopelos, and attacked and beat completely the Turks who were there. The Pacha, having heard of this defeat, flew to their assistance with 2000 men, cavalry and infantry, and four pieces of cannon, but he was also beaten, and he lost more than 200 men, with his cannon, and was obliged to retire to Salonica. The 2d of August, the Turks returned to attack the Greeks, but were again repulsed. After this combat, the Greeks embarked, and went to Salinis, which is still nearer Salonica, where they were again attacked by the Turks on the 3d and 4th August, but these latter were once more repulsed. The Greeks then left Salinis, and landed at Caterini; but the result of their movement is not known, as the vessel sailed before any thing further had taken place." The said letter from Leghorn confirms all that has been stated concerning the re-capture of Ipsara. It further adds, that the papers of Missolonghi, which have reached Leghorn, relate that 3000 Greeks, under the command of Constantine Botsaris, brother to the hero, Marco Botsaris, who lost his life at Carpenitza, like a second Leonidas, descended at the Messinian Gulf. Another body of 3000 Greeks landed at Gastorini, and another also, of 3000, at Petras, under the command of different Generals, to besiege that fortress. As soon as the Greek government heard that the Egyptian fleet had quitted Alexandria, they sent part of their fleet to attack it, and to watch its motions, and very favorable results were expected, since the troops who composed that expedition are an assemblage of Arabs, Negroes, and Albanians.

We like much the following observations from a London Evening paper. They do not exactly chime with those of the Courier:

La Fayette.—We would not compare La Fayette's reception in America to the visit of his Majesty to Ireland, because the Irish were grateful by anticipation, and the Americans by recollection; and every one knows that the expectation of favors to come is the warmest and most uproarious sort of gratitude. Neither could we compare it to the Duke of Buckingham's tour, in which he has 'honored the Western Isles by his presence'—as it is written in the Scotch and English papers—because La Fayette is not so great a man as the Duke, having never been any thing more than a Marquis—a title which he has renounced (no doubt, because he did not feel himself worthy of it,) never having been a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, nor proprietor of Boroughs, nor the Patriarch of a tribe of place-holders, nor any thing more than an honest, able, and courageous man, who from youth to age has devoted himself steadily to what he conceives to be the improvement of mankind, spending fortune, health, comfort, ease, and receiving nothing in return but the approbation of his conscience, and of those who think well of him—sowing and reaping not; a course of conduct very abhorrent from the notion of greatness.

"Still in his little way La Fayette may be proud of his reception in America. Nearly fifty years ago, when a young man, he devoted himself, with his fortune, to the cause of American independence. He now sees America independent, increased six-fold in population, and ten-fold in wealth and power; and though possessing what is, by the best authorities in this country, called 'no government,' or 'an absurdity,' in fact governing herself, yet fond, as Shakspeare expresses it, 'of her most filthy bargain.' He is received now by the venerable survivors of those who fought with him,—the men who have made a small colony a great, and, as he and they imagine, a well constituted State. It would have been much *greater* in La Fayette to have done much less for America, and to have done more for himself: he might then have had the satisfaction of being environed by a number of his own hirelings instead of grateful freemen; he might have been covered with ribbons and contempt, and all titles, except that to the world's respect, and might have left a huge fortune to be dissipated or increased by a son as worthless as the father, and have been lauded by all loyal journals throughout Europe.

We have before us Mexican papers of the latest dates. Their contents are, on the whole, encouraging as to the prospects of the new Federal Republic. We remark much intelligence and a strong republican spirit in the debates both of the Supreme Congress and the Legislatures of several of the States. The former was engaged in the regeneration of the Judiciary department. In the election of a President and Vice-President of the Union, which was in progress, Generals Bravo and Victoria appear to have received the highest number of votes. Newspapers were multiplying in the interior, and all favorable to the new order of things. In some of the States, there continued to be either actual disturbances or apprehensions of them. But they were of no great magnitude.

On the 29th August, *Seth Hayden*, a native of our country, was assassinated in his dwelling by a man who fled as soon as the deed was done, and whose name and residence remained unknown. A reward of two thousand dollars was offered on the 4th for his apprehension; and the Supreme Executive Government issued on the 2d, a proclamation reprobating the crime in the strongest terms, and declaring all strangers resident in the republic to be under the special protection of the laws.

The Legislature of Vera Cruz has passed a vote of thanks to that of *Tamaulipas* for its firm conduct in ordering Iturbide to be shot, and decreed that the names of its members should be inscribed in letters of gold in the legislative hall of Vera Cruz.

Peru.—Jamaica papers to the 28th ult. have been received. They contain a letter from Carthagena, dated Sept. 3d, which states as follows:—"Our news from Peru announce a victory of importance over Canterac, who is represented as killed, with Sucre on our side wounded, and another General killed. Our accounts announce that the battle was not decisive, but was equally bloody and destructive.

The French brig Cosmopolite arrived at Port au Prince on the 5th inst. with the Haytien Commissioners on their return from an unsuccessful mission to France. The failure of their attempt at negotiation produced a sensation at Port au Prince, and a general spirit of animosity against the French residents, who, it was believed, would be obliged to flee from the place.

RIOT AND REBELLION.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE, R. I. BEACON.

We are sorry to say that this community, which has always been distinguished for the purity of its morals, and for its domestic felicity and repose, has for the two last weeks been disturbed and disharmonized by riot and rebellion. On Sunday evening last the centre of the town presented a scene of tumult and disorder, and a most furious riot took place between our black population, and a body of whites, which eventuated in the loss of blood and reputation.

On Monday evening we were again thrown into a state of confusion, by a similar transaction, differing only from that of Sunday evening, by its desolation and wicked consequences.

Early on Monday morning, an infamous placard was posted on the Flag Staff at the bridge, calling upon all who were disposed to riot and rebel to meet at that place, at 10 o clock the succeeding night; and long before the arrival of that hour, a mob comprising four or five hundred persons had assembled, and at the word of command took up its line of march for a small hamlet, situate at the northern suburb of the town, populated principally by blacks, who located themselves in that quarter, to avoid any intercourse or correspondence with their hostile white neighbors.

When arrived at the spot, a most furious attack was made upon the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, many of whom were engaged in convivial sports and rural games, and in the short space of four or five hours, eleven dwelling houses were levelled with the ground.

The infuriated and misguided mob, not content with prostrating the dwellings of the unfortunate beings upon whom their vengeance was vented, commenced general destruction among their goods and chattels, destroying every thing on which they could lay their polluted hands.

[From the Clarksburg (Va.) Intelligencer.]

Within two hundred yards of the road leading from Clarksburg up Elk Creek to Booth's Ferry, and within five and a half miles from the latter place, on the premises of David Hall, a company has been some time engaged, at intervals, in boring for salt; they commenced in the bed of the Creek upon a solid rock: at the distance of about 24 feet, they struck a large vein of beautiful water, exceedingly cold, and a little brackish to the taste, which discharges itself at the top of a small gun inserted into the rock, about 18 inches high. At the distance of about 118 feet, they passed through a rich vein, or bed of copper, about 4 feet in thickness; and at the depth of about 180 feet, they opened a strong vein of wind, which instantly found vent at the top of the well in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water, throwing perpendicular columns of that element to the distance of 30 feet!! Although the diameter of the well is not more than 2¼ inches, it is supposed there is not less than 160 gallons of water discharged in one minute of time!! For some distance round this perpendicular shoot of water, plays an imperceptible gas of vapor so very inflammable, as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it.—The verge of the circumference of this gas is not perceptible, therefore those who are unacquainted with its ignitable qualities, in the act of putting fire to this curious lamp of nature, have found themselves enveloped in flame, and pretty well singed before they had any idea of being within reach of its touch! It has been tried in vain to extinguish the flame with water.

The only effectual method is to smother it with a large cloth, which can only be applied when the spouting and flame has somewhat abated. The intervals between the times of spouting are uncertain, it has been known to spout two or three times in a week, and may be seen to spout at any time, by putting down the poles after the well has been eight or ten days unoccupied.

The following curious occurrence happened a few days ago in this city:—A gentleman from the country, stopped at a barber's shop to have his hair cut and to be shaved. Having taken off his coat, he laid it on a chair. Immediately after, another gentleman also from the country, entered to be shaved; and he likewise took off his coat and laid it down. The last person was shaved first and departed.—When the former had done, and went to get his coat, it was gone: he immediately exclaimed he was a ruined man, as he had eight or nine hundred dollars in his coat pocket. The apprentices and journeymen were despatched in all directions to find the other gentleman; but to no purpose. At length the barber proposed examining the pockets of the remaining coat, when in one of them was found a pocket book containing from fourteen to fifteen hundred dollars. About an hour after, the proprietor discovering the mistake, came back in a state of perspiration, when an exchange took place to the satisfaction of all parties. The first shaved gentleman had gone from the North River as far as Catherine market, before he discovered his loss.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

At the Brighton Fair, Mass. a glass bee hive, filled with honey, as the bees had left it, particularly attracted the attention of the spectators. It was sent by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, and added much to the interest of the exhibition. The hive is of globular form, was filled by the bees in 22 days, and is estimated to weigh nearly one hundred pounds. The experiment as made by Gen. Dearborn subserves the cause of humanity, as four only of those useful insects the bee, were found in the hive when removed from the stand.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 16.

Spots on the Sun.—A number of spots were discovered on the disc of the sun, on Saturday last, two of which were so large as to be easily seen with a common spyglass; with a powerful telescope nearly twenty are visible. On account of the sun's rotation on his axis, they will probably disappear in 7 or 8 days.

HUNTSVILLE, (ALA.) OCT. 14.

Daring Robbery.—We are just informed, and we stopped the press to announce it, that the Huntsville Bank was robbed this evening of, we have understood, about $28,000. It was effected by the daring villain, by knocking down the Cashier, as he was going through a passage up stairs. In the bustle of the discovery, we have not learned enough to enable us to be more minute. We sincerely hope the thief may be detected.

NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 1.

Our prospects as to crops.—We believe all apprehensions as to hurricanes and rot are subsided. The sugar planter is preparing to grind his rich and luxuriant cane, and the cotton planter is daily realizing his bountiful harvest. The *produce of Louisiana* of the present, will exceed that of any former year; at the lowest calculation the agricultural interest of the State must realize five millions of dollars. What state is there in the Union consisting of so small a population (about 160,000 inhabitants) that can boast of such a revenue?

Singular Coincidence.—Two persons recently died in Charleston, of the name of Cannon. They were cousins, in the thirtieth year of their age, were born on the same day, and left the world at nearly the same hour.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election was held throughout this state, on Thursday last; the result in this county is as follows:

Jackson,	661
Crawford,	234

This vote is small, being only about half the votes of the county. Under the general ticket system the people will not attend the polls—they feel an unconquerable aversion to vote for men of whom they know nothing, or a cold indifference, which cannot be overcome; to this cause, and another which had no small influence, the change in the character of the People's Ticket, must be ascribed the comparatively small vote given on last Thursday. We think we may safely say, that at least one half of the votes for the caucus ticket were given by the friends of Mr. Adams; more, however, voted for Jackson; and a considerable portion of them did not vote at all.

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Concord, that the vote at that place was 197 for Jackson, and 23 for Crawford. The caucus ticket, we have little doubt, will not receive fifty votes in Cabarrus.

Since writing the above, we have heard the result of the election in Salisbury, which is truly gratifying. The vote for Jackson was 466, Crawford 22.

On the 29th ultimo, the election for Electors of President and Vice-President took place in Pennsylvania. We have heard only from Philadelphia, where the result was as follows:—

Jackson,	2266
Adams,	1500
Crawford,	598
Clay,	97

The vote for Adams is greater than was anticipated, as the ticket in his favor had been completed only 10 or 12 days previous to the election.

The election took place in Virginia on the 2d instant. In the capital (Richmond) the vote was—Crawford, 110; Adams, 79. The caucus ticket has certainly nothing to boast of in this vote—what, at the very heat of intrigue, and in the full blaze of light emitted by that great luminary, the Enquirer, Mr. Crawford only *thirty-one* ahead of Mr. Adams!

At the anniversary meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, held in this place on the 30th ultimo, a premium of a *Silver Cup*, was awarded to Capt. Isaac Alexander, for the best three acres of wheat. A *Silver Cup* was also awarded to Dr. Stephen Fox, for the best lot of upland grass. We hope that at the next annual meeting, there will be more competitors for the premiums offered by the Society for the ensuing year, and that the ladies will not hesitate to come forward as competitors in a cause, in which it is not only honorable to be distinguished, but to be engaged in.

We shall publish in our next, the report of the proceedings of the Synod of North-Carolina, at its annual meeting, held at Statesville in October. The report has but just been published, and did not reach us in season for this week's paper. We mention this, merely for the information of a considerable portion of our readers, who, we know, are anxious to see the report, and expected its publication before this time.

Common Scold.—A woman, by the name of *Nancy James*, was lately indicted in the county court of Philadelphia, as a *common scold*, and sentenced to be placed in a certain engine called by Blackstone, the *trebucket, castigatory, cucking* or *ducking stool*, and being so placed therein, to be *plunged into the water!* and in addition, to pay the costs of prosecution. This punishment, we suppose, is legal; but it is barbarous, inefficient, and as dishonorable to the community which inflicts, as to the unhappy individual who suffers it. It might answer in rude and ignorant times; but it is disgraceful in an enlightened age.

Good Fortune.—The New-York Statesman says, that Seneca Howland, of Washington City, an old bachelor, and Miss Ward, his house-keeper, drew $20,000 in the last Literature Lottery. Fortune seldom shines so benignly, or showers her gifts so profusely, on old bachelors and spinsters; and this freak of the blind dame is worthy of notice, on account of its singularity.

That paragon of decency, the Wilmington Recorder, issued from the fens of New-Hanover, calls the presses in this state opposed to Mr. Crawford, "Ninian Edwards presses." This is about the smartest thing ever uttered by that dweller in the mists, with the exception, perhaps, of a speech or so, in a certain honorable body; and deserves to be copied, with other exquisite effusions of dullness and scurrility in the same paper, by all the *Jesse Benton presses*, as honorable specimens of "native growth." We intended to take some notice of the gross and wanton attack, on three-fourths of the presses in this state, by this redoubtable editor,

> "That, like a wen, looks big and swells,
> Is senseless, and just nothing else;"

but recollecting the old adage, never more applicable than in this case,

> that he is sure to lose,
> Who soils his hands with dirty foes,

we have concluded to leave him where we found him,—to borrow a phrase of his own,—"in his den of infamy."

African Legitimate.—"This Monarch, (king of Ashantee) was seated on a massive gold throne, under the shade of an artificial tree with golden leaves. His body, extremely lean, and inordinately tall, was smeared over with tallow mixed with gold dust. A European hat, bound with broad gold lace, covered his head; his loins were encircled with a sash of golden cloth. From his neck down to his feet, cornelians, agates and luzulites, were crowded in the form of bracelets and chains, and his feet rested on a golden basin. The Grandees of the realm lay prostrate on the ground, with their heads covered with dust. A hundred complainers and accused persons were in a similar posture; behind them twenty executioners, with drawn sabres in their hands, waited the royal signal, which generally terminated each cause by the decapitation of one or other of the parties. The Danish Envoy, passing a number of heads recently separated from the body, approached the throne. The magnificent flaming prince addressed him with the following most gracious questions:—"I would willingly detain thee for some months in my dominions, to give you an idea of my greatness.—Hast thou ever seen any thing to be compared with it?" "No! lord and king, thou hast no equal in the world!"—"Thou art right, God in heaven does not much surpass me!"

[*M. Malte Brun.*

YANKEE GIRLS.

At the late annual fair at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, there were premiums given (for substantial and fanciful household manufacture) to twenty-five ladies, about one-third of whom are *Matrons*, and the remainder *Misses*. We think the bachelors will *miss* it very much, if they do not most assiduously persuade such fine girls to change their titles and their names.

Dudley Chase is elected Senator from the State of Vermont, to the Congress of the United States, to succeed Mr. Palmer, whose term expires the 4th March next.

Mail Robbery.—The Mail between Worcester and Sturbridge, (Mass.) was robbed of part of its contents on the evening of the 23d inst., supposed by a man calling himself Smith, the only passenger in the stage. He is described as a man of middling stature, about 30 years old, and a foreigner. Fifty dollars have been offered for his apprehension, by the Postmaster of Worcester.

Great Business.—An Insurance Company of New Orleans, which has a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares, with but one-tenth part thereof actually paid in—divided, within the last six years, after paying one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars losses, forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents per share per ann.

THE JEWS.

A letter from the Rev. J. Lewis, dated at Damascus, 23d Nov. 1823, speaking of the situation of the Israelites in that city, says:—

"An important change in the Jewish mind, has been also evinced in Holland, Germany and Prussia. A very general disposition to cast off the yoke of Rabbinical bondage and Talmunic superstition, has been manifested; this has led to the building of new Synagogues, and to the establishment of reformed modes of worship."

When Mr. Wilberforce was candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brother: on which she was saluted with the cry of "*Miss* Wilberforce *forever!*" when she pleasantly observed, "I thank you gentlemen—but I cannot agree with you, for I really do not wish to be *Miss Wilberforce forever.*"

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

Cotton.—This article has appeared in considerable quantities. Prime qualities are bought eagerly at 13 to 13¼. The demand at present is quite animated. Good cotton is much wanted for the Northern Factories.

Groceries.—Coffee is plenty, and dull. Sugar is not abundant; but the demand as yet is not great. Molasses, very plenty and dull. We have had some arrivals of Liverpool salt lately. The supply may be considered fair.

Dry Goods.—Sufficiently abundant to meet any demand. Supplies are constantly arriving. We are glad to see that there are a number of country merchants engaged in making their purchases; some of them from a distance, but we are more particularly gratified to hear them express their entire satisfaction with the qualities, and prices of goods in market, though the quantity is abundantly equal to meet any demand, yet there will be found some advantage in making an early selection.—*Observer.*

OBITUARY.

[The following obituary notice of Dr. GREER, whose death was recently announced in our paper, has been communicated for publication.]

The deceased, for some time after the fatal disease had commenced, continued his professional employment. Yielding to the urgent solicitations of his patients, suffering the pain, and forgetting the danger, of his own increasing illness, he exerted himself for their relief, till he was confined to bed. His indisposition now proved to be a violent typhus fever, which baffled the power of medicine, and shortly put a period to his useful life. Besides the irreparable loss which relatives have sustained in his death, society find a blank not soon to be filled.

The deceased had, under auspicious circumstances, commenced a liberal education; and having obtained a respectable degree of collegiate literature, he chose the profession of Medicine. In pursuit of this object, he first took a course of elementary studies; and in order to prepare himself for a useful and respectable practice, he attended the Medical Lectures in the city of New-York, and obtained the degree of M. D. Naturally endued with a discerning, strong, and solid mind, with a disposition for diligence and improvement, and having enjoyed the best opportunities for obtaining medical knowledge, his acquisitions were of the first order in his profession. With the humble, but noble opinion, that he had but laid a foundation for a future superstructure, with the elevated hopes, which such acquisitions naturally suggested, he returned in the spring of 1822 to his native circles, to his waiting and welcoming relatives and acquaintances, mutually expecting to realize their cheering prospects, and without a disaster or a moral blot to embitter the cup of joy. But alas, how deceptive every earthly hope! He had commenced a practice highly acceptable, eminently successful, and rapidly increasing, when all his earthly prospects were blasted, and the high and well-founded hopes of relatives and acquaintances,—hopes once vibrating in suspense, but now in part realized, and higher revised, were at once cut off by the inexorable messenger, death. Such disappointments rend the heart of virtuous sensibility; but divine sovereignty forbids a murmur, and demands submission. A moral stain would have increased the wound, but "a good name is better than precious ointment."

In the deceased, society found a benefactor; the patient, a skilful and sympathetic physician; relatives and acquaintance, a decided friend, a liberal, moral and engaging associate. His disposition was at once cheerful and dignified, liberal and moral, tender and decisive, independent and accommodating. He was original in taste and judgment, without the pride of originality; decisive in all his sentiments and conduct, but affectionate and generous. His independence of mind did not yield to the insinuations of flattery; and it rose above the frowns and threats of popular disapprobation. His mind was fortified by correct moral sentiments: his attachment to virtue and principle, was inflexible: his views were elevated and enlightened: his sensibility was exquisite, but supported with dignity: his taste was refined, and his judgment accurate. His sense of propriety never, for a moment, forsook him; and his sense of moral obligation, was his constant monitor. He loved a liberal philosophy; but the sacred oracles directed his faith, and commanded the deepest reverence of his soul. And when at last he received the awful summons of death, he bowed submissive to his God:—he saw the sovereign will, and resigned himself without a murmur. He is gone: and however useful, however promising, however endeared, "his place shall know him no more."

Windsor Chair Making,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, and is constantly prepared to fill any orders, with neatness and despatch. He feels grateful for the encouragement which he has already received, and promises that every exertion, on his part, shall be used to merit a continuance.—Chairs will be sent to any of the neighboring counties, within a reasonable distance, without any additional expense to purchasers.

N. B. Gigs, Carriages, &c. repaired and painted, on short notice.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Nov. 12, 1824.—6t12

Wanted to Purchase,

FOUR or more likely negro GIRLS, from 10 to 15 years of age, for which cash will be paid on delivery. For further information, apply to the Printer. Nov. 12, 1824.—3t9

Notice.

THOSE who purchased Bibles from the subscriber, and have failed to make payment on the first Tuesday in August last, and who have not since paid, will please to pay on the Tuesday of the next County Court.

SAM. C. CALDWELL.

Nov. 11, 1824.—1w

Notice.

BEING desirous to remove to Hamburg, S.C. I request all those who are indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, to make payment on or before the 10th December.—Also, all who have demands, to present by the above named time for payment. I also wish to sell my household and kitchen furniture. Five or six good negroes would be sold or hired, and a good plantation in the Indian land rented. The plantation is well calculated for three or four hands.

Charlotte, Nov. 14, 1824.—3t9 C. ELMS.

Mecklenburg Agricultural SOCIETY.

THE following premiums will be awarded at the next anniversary meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society:—

1. A Silver Cup, of the value of ten dollars, with suitable inscriptions, for the greatest quantity of corn, grown on three acres of old worn out land.
2. The same for the greatest quantity of Wheat, raised on five acres of old reclaimed land. This prize to be awarded in 1826.
3. A Silver Medal, of the value of $5, for the best Bull, not under two nor more than 5 years old.
4. The same for the best Milch Cow.
5. A Silver Cup, of the value of $10, for the best Colt, not more than two years old.
6. Five dollars in cash, for the best two horse Plough.
7. Two dollars and fifty cents, for the best one horse Plough.
8. A set of Tea Spoons, of the value of $7 50, for the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards.
9. A Cream Jug, of the value of $5, for the second best.
10. A set of Tea Spoons, of the value of $7 50 cents, for the best piece of cotton and wool Cloth, not less than 10 yards.
11. A Cream Jug, of the value of $5, for the next best.
12. A set of Tea Spoons, of the value of $7 50, for the best Counterpane, of domestic manufacture.
13. A Cream Jug, of the value of $5, for the next best.
14. Five Dollars in money, to the member who shall produce before the Society, at their annual meeting, the best 10 gallons of malt Beer.
15. The same to the member, who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sweet Potatoes, on one acre of ground.

OFFICERS FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

THOMAS G. POLK, *President.*
ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Vice-President.*
WILLIAM DAVIDSON, *Corresponding Secretary.*
JOSEPH SMITH, *Recording Secretary.*
Dr. STEPHEN FOX, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM CARSON, *Librarian.*

1w

The Trustees

OF the Charlotte Male and Female Academy, are requested to attend at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d inst. precisely at 10 o'clock.

ROBERT I. DINKINS, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 13, 1824. 2t8

Public Sale.

I WILL sell, at the dwelling-house of William Parks, deceased, the following personal property, belonging to his estate, to wit: Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Hay, farming tools, &c.; a Wagon, a prime fifty saw Gin, a Screw, &c. Credit will be given and security required. Those having debts due from the estate, will present them properly authenticated. Sale to begin on Thursday, 2d December next, and to continue from day to day.

L. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 10, 1824.—2t8.

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 26th of October last, a *Bay Horse*, about six or seven years old, with three white legs, a blaze in his face, and a large white spot under his belly, and about 15 and a half hands high. I will give a reward of ten dollars for the horse, or for any information, so that I may get him again. It is supposed that the thief went through this place towards Rowan county, where, it is believed, his father lives.

ROBERT B. HOUSTON.

Charlotte, Nov. 8, 1824.—2t8

6¼ *Cents Reward,*

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my house in Lincolnton, of *William Gryce* an indented apprentice, who ran away on the 7th inst. I hereby caution all persons not to harbor said apprentice. Said Gryce was raised on Mountain Creek, Lincoln county.

JOHN CLEW,

Lincolnton, Nov. 11, 1824.—3t9p *Hatter.*

For Sale, or Rent,

THE House and Lot where Mr. Stanly now lives. For terms, apply to

WM. RUDISILL.

Charlotte, Nov. 3, 1824.—4t9

Edward M. Bronson,

Sheet Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin Ware Manufacturer,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement which he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of their favors; more particularly at this season of the year, when a strong opposition blows a heavy gale from our northern brethren. I have a good assortment of Tin Ware on hand at this time, consisting of the following articles, viz:—Cups, Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, Lanthorns, Measures, Scales and Weights, Wash Bowls, Blow Horns, Candle Moulds, Batter Pans, of every description, Hearts, Diamonds, Scollops, &c. &c. I have a few elegant Street Glass Lanthorns, of all sizes; all of which I will sell on moderate terms for cash or produce; *but no credit.*

N. B. I have a few Notes and Accounts on hand, which may be taken up in the course of thirty days, and be a disappointment *to Mr. Tom Collins.*

I shall receive in a few days a considerable quantity of Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. A liberal price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter. EDWARD M. BRONSON.

5*

NOTICE.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust, to me executed, by the late William Parks, of Cabarrus county, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 20th of November next, a tract of land, situate in the county aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Gen. Paul Barringer, Mrs. Sally Phifer, and others, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres. Also, two likely negroes, one a boy, aged about 25, and the other a girl, aged about 18 years.

The land is of the most valuable quality of Cabarrus black Jack.

The negroes will be sold for cash; and one-fourth of the purchase money of the land will be required, the balance to be discharged in a note or notes, negotiable at the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of N. Carolina. The sale to take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER,

Oct. 25, 1824.—3t7 *Trustee.*

CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Kyle,

Formerly of Richmond, Virginia,

IS now opening in the large Brick House formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. three hundred and eighty-nine packages of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

&c. all of which will be offered wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. A constant supply of the best BOLTING CLOTHS. New goods will be received every arrival from New-York.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27, 1824.—4t9

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 hhds.	}	SUGAR,
35 bbls.	}	
10	do	Loaf do
65	bags	Coffee,
20	bags	Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
20	hhds.	Molasses,
25	bbls.	N. E. Rum,
10	do	Northern Gin,
5	do	Malaga Wine, [40d.
200	kegs	Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, 4d. to
30	tons	Swedes Iron, assorted,
1500	do	Hoop do
2000	do	Sheet do
1000	do	German Steel,
1350	do	Blistered do
250	do	Cast do
2500	Share	Moulds,
1500	bushels	Liverpool Salt,
700	do	Sound Salt,
40	boxes	No. 10 Cotton Cards,
10	do	No. 6 Wool do
30	do	8 by 10 } Window Glass,
10	do	10 by 12 }
100	reams	Wrapping Paper,
25	do	Writing Paper,
50	kegs	FFF Dupont's Powder,
3	do	Shot, assorted,
2	do	Bar Lead,
10	bbls.	Tanners' Oil,
20	do	and 20 half bbls. Mackerel,
8	crates	Stone Jugs, assorted,
1500	lbs.	Salt Petre,
500	do	Alum,
500	do	Brimstone,

Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs.

ALSO,

A constant supply of

Cotton Machine Cards.

October 28, 1824.—8t13

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Have received their Fall Importation of

DRY GOODS,

direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country Store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now, than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8t13

DRY GOODS.

166 Packages of DRY GOODS,

JUST received by the last arrivals, and are offered at *Wholesale* and *Retail*, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,

25 casks Straw Bonnets,
100 nests Band Boxes,
5 trunks Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wool Hats, &c. &c.

The above Goods are well selected for this market, and adapted to the season. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE,

HAVE received and are now opening their Fall supply of New and Seasonable Goods, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

suited to the Carolina market, and to which they invite the attention of the public, being determined to sell on the most liberal terms.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—4t9

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

David B. Crane & Co.

Have just received their fall importation of

Hardware and Cutlery,

direct from England.

Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, 28th Oct. 1824.—8t13

H. G. NELSON,

Has just received by the last arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia,

One Hundred Packages

Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market.

ALSO,

100 doz. Pocket Books and Wallets,
20 do. Goat Skins,
15 do. coloured Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining Skins,
50 reams Writing Paper,
10 casks Wool Hats, assorted,
20 doz. Morocco Hats,
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c. &c.

The above are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE U. STATES LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE OLD MAN'S FUNERAL.

I saw an aged man upon his bier;
His hair was thin and white, and on his brow
A record of the cares of many a year—
Cares that were ended and forgotten now.
And there was sadness round, and faces bowed,
And woman's tears fell fast, and children wailed aloud.

Then rose another hoary man, and said,
In faultering accents, to that weeping train:
Why mourn ye that our aged friend is dead?—
Ye are not sad to see the gathered grain;
Nor when their mellow fruits the orchards cast;
Nor when the yellow woods shake down the ripened mast.

Ye sigh not when the Sun, his course fulfil'd—
His glorious course, rejoicing earth and sky,
In the soft evening, when the winds are stilled,
Sinks where his islands of refreshment lie,
And leaves the smile of his departure spread
O'er the warm colored Heaven and ruddy mountain head.

Why weep ye then for him, who, having run
The bounds of man's appointed time, at last—
Life's blessings all enjoyed—life's labors done—
Serenely to his final rest has past;
While the soft memory of his virtues yet
Lingers, like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set!

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

From the Dumfries and Gallway Courier.

THE DIVING BELL.

This unquestionably is the greatest curiosity at Portpatrick; and that not so much from the defiance it seems to bid to the laws of nature, as from the submarine marvels it so triumphantly performs. Previous to the time of the late Mr. Rennie, the Diving Bell, even as improved by Mr. Spalding, was little more than un ingenious toy; but in our days it has become an instrument of great practical utility, by which one or more workmen can descend to the depth of 36 feet, and in that unwonted situation level sand, blast rocks, clear away rubbish, and guide to their places huge blocks of hewn freestone, with all the precision and nearly with all the ease of masonry conducted above ground. Mr. Spalding's machine enabled individuals to take a peep at ships, which the waves had prostrated "many fathoms down," and snatch from them, peradventure, a stray ingot or a bag of dollars; Mr. Rennie's does what is far better—removes bars, deepens harbours, lengthens piers, and in this way not only goes far to avert almost the greatest of human calamities, but aggrandises whole districts and wafts commerce to shores previously unapproached and unapproachable.

On a former occasion I attempted to describe the Diving Bell, (although I had not then been at the bottom of the sea;) and as my acquaintance with the instrument has been since enlarged, I shall again recur to the same subject, in the hope of enlightening divers of my friends, who still seem at a loss to comprehend its powers, or rather the mode and manner of applying them. With such persons it is quite common to ask, "how do the men breathe? how, when the bell is open below, is the water it cleaves through, prevented from rising?" With regard to the latter question, let any man invert a tumbler in a bowl of water, and if the experiment is conducted with any thing like dexterity, he will find that the air within has prevented the water from rising above the rim. This, then, is simply the principle of the diving Bell. A light machine, of sufficient volume, might be let down and drawn up and still remain dry in the inside; but it is quite another thing when it incloses two or more human beings, whose lungs are as constantly acting on the air, as the gills of fishes act upon the water, and who possess alike the singular faculty of extracting and consuming whatever oxygen it is found to contain. And here I may mention a curious fact, first observed and established by Mr. Spalding, namely, that such Divers as live on vegetables, suffer the least annoyance from working long under water; and hence it is inferred that the lungs of beaf-eaters require an extra supply of oxygen. But to proceed methodically. Connected with the Bell is a dismasted vessel of some 50 or 60 tons burthen, in the centre of which, a pretty strong crane (worked as usual with tooth and pinion) is sunk to the very keel, and by the help of which the instrument is let down or taken up, with the greatsst ease and regularity. When not in use, it rests upon the deck; but when the weather is favorable, the vessel is moved to whatever station the diver directs, and then down go the aquatic quarrymen.

The Bell is neither more nor less than a strong cast metal frame, four inches thick in the side, 5 feet 3 inches high, 4 feet 5 inches wide, tapering towards the top, and weighing exactly 3 tons 15 cwt. The tube of the air pump, 3 inches in diameter, is inserted at the top, and is covered in the inside by a leather valve, with a view to the equal distribution of the air. The pump, which is a double one, is placed on the deck, and constantly worked by four men whenever the divers are at any great depth. In the top are riveted two strong iron bolts, formed into rings at the extremities; the upper rings connect the Bell with the chain of the crane, and the under ones are used for an important purpose, which I shall by and bye explain. In casting the Bell, ten different holes had been purposely left, which are filled with as many circular windows, thoroughly cemented or puttyed in—exactly such as you sometimes see used on board of ships, and which the country people call *yokes of glass*. In the inside are seats *vis a vis*, with a cross spar to rest the feet on, and sundry knobs around the top, from which are suspended the workmen's tools. When I was about to descend (accompanied by the chief diver, Mr. Foote, a very civil, intelligent man,) the Bell was gradually raised and lowered over the vessel's side, where it hung dangling for a few minutes. We then descended into an ordinary small boat, and from it clambered into the bell in a crouching attitude, the best way we could. If at any time a stranger feels a little squeamish, it is probably when he first takes his seat in the Bell; he sees himself pent in a narrow house (not very unlike the mortsafes used in church yards to cheat the resurrection-men;) he hears the air-valve whizzing above; around are nothing but iron walls; below is the level or slightly agitated sea, and he knows not exactly what may be his sensations when he actually comes in contact with an element which has proved the grave of so many brave men. None of these feelings, however, troubled me; the air-pump blew, the crane wheel revolved, and down—down—down we went, until the gurgling of the water over the glass windows, proved that we were fairly under cover. At this stage of the descent, many persons feel a slight pain in their ears, and Mr. Foote mentioned to me that Mr. Saddler, the Aeronaut, who once dived with him at Holyhead, described his sensations as similar to those he experiences when descending in his balloon. I cannot say that I was sensible of this or any other feeling, excepting that of heat, after we had remained nearly an hour below, and which is occasioned by the *non* or rather slow escape of the heated air, particularly when the bell rests on a level surface. Unfortunately the water was rather muddy, but the diver assured me that this so seldom happens, that in general he sees distinctly the bottom, the moment the machine begins to dip. On these occasions it is very amusing to observe the motion of the fishes, which appear in a tremendous hurry to get out of the way, and what with wonderment and fear, cross and recross as frequently as if they were engaged in dancing a "foursome reel." Sometimes he succeeds in spearing very large flounders, and lately he caught a most gigantic crab, the claws of which could not be spanned by a man's hand. Sea urchins are frequently found, and Mr. F. was kind enough to present me with the shell of the largest he had ever seen.

Arrived at the bottom, the diver gave the usual signal, by striking with a hammer on the side of the bell, and in a minute or so, the iron ship was safely moored. I then produced a bottle which I had taken care to fill with Gordon's best, drank the diver's health, and every body else I care much about, or could think of at the time. I next exhibited my writing materials, indicted a sonnet and two or three cards, chaunted a stave, and last of all, entered into a serious conversation with my friend, in the course of which, I endeavored to worm from him as well as I could, the mysteries of his craft. The surface on which we rested being nearly level, the water was so ebb that it would not have covered the half of your shoe, and alluding to this circumstance I asked what he would first proceed to do? "All I could here do," he replied, "would be to make a level," and exhibiting a mason's plummet, he applied it to both sides of the surface. "But," continued he, "This is nothing; you saw the black rocks jutting out of the harbor; well, sometimes the spot we land on is equally uneven. The bell in that case is nearly capsised; the one end resting on a ledge of rock, the other on sand; and between them a pool of standing water three or four feet deep. Our boots protect us so far, and we must just work away with the pick, jumper, &c. the best way we can. When the stuff is loose, and the rubbish accumulates, I give the signal for the bucket to be lowered, and by shifting a little up or across—throw it out of the way. If it be found necessary to blast, the jumper is sent home; and a tin tube inserted, filled with upwards of a pound of gunpowder. This we can lengthen at pleasure by screwing different pieces together and securing them by a little grease; and in doing this it is necessary to ascend yard by yard until we come to the surface, when a small piece of heated iron is dropped down the tube and then off goes the shot—at least it very seldom if ever misses." This is literally the mode of proceeding under water; but there are other obstacles to encounter besides precipitous and jagged rocks: for sometimes the bell descends into a grove of sea tangle, so tall, thick and umbrageous that the lights are completely darkened, and which it requires no slight effort to fell and otherwise clear away. But perhaps the most remarkable thing of all, is the mode of placing the huge masses of freestone, which form the foundation of the pier, and each of which weighs from five to seven tons. When the bed is prepared and a stone is meant to be laid, it is first of all placed on a punt, and from it lowered to the proper situation—or as nearly so as the driver can direct. He then descends, and by shifting about gets the Bell suspended right above the stone, and forthwith disengaging the original tackle, he attaches to it an ingenious apparatus of his own, the chain of which is fastened to the rings mentioned above, and in this way he drags the stone whereever he pleases. Nay, so easily are the stones moved while afloat in the water, that the slightest touch sends them this way or that—as a proof of which Mr. Foote declares that when every thing is prepared, it is easier to build below than above water. Already he has laid 24 feet of the new pier, and when tier comes to be placed above tier, the work will be seen peering above the tide as if raised by magic. At Holyhead, he constructed a pier 400 yards long, and 15 feet high in a similar manner. No cement nor fastenings are used to connect the stones. From their great gravity and the slightness of the motion felt at such depths, there is no danger whatever of their shifting, while the heavy superstructure that is to be erected above, will tend equally to keep them firm.

I should here mention that independently of the pumpers and hands that work the vessel, there is another individual, whose sole duty is to watch the signals. These are reduced to a perfect system and may be explained in half a dozen words. When the diver requires more air and wishes the motion of the pump to be quickened, he strikes *one* on the inside of the Bell, which is easily heard above even at the greatest depths. *Two* means the bell has come in contact with something and you must therefore stop, or turn the windlass; *Three* is the signal for pulling up; *Four* means let the Bell lower down; *Five* is the signal for hawling to the eastward; *Six* to the westward; *Seven* to the southward; *Eight* to the northward; and *Nine* means let down the working bucket. Besides these there is a *Tenth* signal, but which as yet there has been almost no occasion to give at Portpatrick.

Throughout the season the weather has been exceedingly favorable for submarine operations; so much so that Mr. Foot has done as much work in months as he expected to do in years. On certain days he has been below 13 hours out of the 24, though not without ascending to take refreshment. He is still a young man, and although he has plied his vocation for nine years, appears to enjoy perfect health. He admits, however, that the employment is unfavorable to the proper play of the lungs; his first instructor, a Mr. Fisher, became not a little asthmatic, and were he to attempt to run a race, or engage in any other violent exercise, we believe he would be found to be a little broken-winded. With regard to danger, the only thing he ever dreaded was the possibility of the rope giving way before the bell has had time to float. In that case it would go down like a shot, and that so rapidly, that the men would be choked to a moral certainty. Formerly the machine was worked by a rope, in place of a chain, which on one occasion got so entangled with the crane that for two hours and a half it could neither be let down nor brought up, to the great terror and alarm of the divers. Often and again Mr. Foote thought of getting out and saving his life by swimming to the top, and was only deterred by the idea that there might be numerous boats about, on which he would be very apt to knock his head. Such a mode of escape is quite possible, and it has been suggested that it would be well to attach a false rope to the bell, strong enough to capsize it in case any thing should go wrong with the chain.

The idea is plausible; but Franklin, in speaking of the possibility of a swimmer crossing from Dover to Calais by the assistance of a paper kite, remarks, that the packet boat would be a safer conveyance, and on a similar principle we think the diver should rather look well to the strength of his tackle, than trust to any such device.

OLD TIMES.

Some 40 years since, a Selkirkshire farmer, a great original in his way, and remarkable for his fondness for a 'big price' for every thing, attended at Langholm fair, and notwithstanding his parsimonious habits, actually sold his lambs to a perfect stranger upon his simply promising to pay him punctually at the next market. On his return home, the farmer's servants, who regularly messed at the same table, and seldom honored him with the name of master, inquired 'Weel Sandy, hae ye sel't the lambs?' 'Atweel hae I, and I gat sixpence mair a head for them than ony body in the market.' 'And a'weel paid siller?'—'Na, the siller's no paid yet, but its sure eneuch.' 'What's your merchant, and what's your security?' 'Troth, I never spiered, but he's a decent lookin' man wi' tap boots and a bottle green coat.' The servants, at this, laughed outright, and tauntingly told him he would never get a farthing. Sandy, however, tho't differently, and having accidentally hurt his leg so as to prevent him from travelling, he sent a shepherd to Langholm, with instructions to look out for a man with a bottle green coat, whom he was sure, he said, to find standing at a certain sign. The shepherd did as he was bid, and, strange to say, discovered a person standing at the identical spot, who, on learning his errand, inquired kindly for his master, and paid him the money to the uttermost farthing. Sandy, who piqued himself on his skill in physiognomy, heard the news without any emotion, and merely said, 'I wad at any time trust mair to looks than words, and when I saw Colley smelling about him sae kindly, I ken't well eneuch he could na be a scoundrel.'

On another occasion Sandy, who had a brother settled as a respectable merchant in Edinburgh, conceived the whim of presenting him with a very fine fat tup, the flesh of which, at certain seasons, is known to make most excellent hams. Early one morning, therefore, the ram, with its legs tied, was tumbled into the cart, and, on arriving at his quarters in the Candlemaker-row, the eccentric driver far from committing the extravagance of hiring a porter, hoisted the animal on his own brawny shoulders, and hied him away to his brother's residence. On the door being opened by a good looking maiden, he briefly inquired 'hinny is my Billy in?' 'Your Billy!' said the lass, 'wha is t'ye want, sir?' 'I want my Billy, or my brither, I tell ye, giff ye ken that ony better.' The girl retreated a few paces, and told her master that there was a *daft* man at the door, inquiring for his *Billy*, with a great big sheep on his back. The merchant guessed in an instant the quality of his visitor, but being engaged at the time, he desired that the stranger might be shown into the parlor. The waiting woman, however, looked so sulky and suspicious, that Sandy determined to 'hae nae comings and ganging wi' her;' so that in place of leaving his burden in the kitchen, he edged it through the lobby into a very handsome sitting room. Here he rested for a few minutes, and wishing to show his present to the best advantage, he set about unloosening the fetters of the ram, muttering to himself, 'puir beast, I'se warrand your legs are gye tired—for this is no like scampering about among the hills.' Thus emancipated, the astonished tup began to make a survey of the apartment, and fixing his kindling eyes on a large antique mirror, he made a sudden bolt at the woolly antagonist who glared at him from within, as if equally anxious to come to the scratch. The crash was dreadful—the glass was shivered in a thousand pieces, not a few of which, as they escaped from the frame, rattled about the ears of the astonished farmer, who, *swarthing* for fear, seemed the very counterpart of the messenger who

"Drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night,
And told him half his Troy was burned."

Not content with this exploit, the tup turned suddenly round and again espying his shadow in the glass facings of the chimney, he executed a second assault with all the fury and success of the first. The noise of these explosions brought the merchant to the room sooner than he intended, and aware as he was that something had happened, he was scarcely prepared for the singular scene that presented itself; his chairs upset, and tables covered with a shower of glass, his brother trembling like a condemned criminal, and a gigantic ram striding in all the pride of victory over every part of his fine Brussels carpet. At first he damned the ram and every one connected with him; but speedily recovering his good humor, he gave his hand to his *Billy*, exclaiming, 'Well, well, Sandy, it can't be helped now, but you'll admit that I've paid for my *present*, and that the value of my mirrors, thirty good guineas, is no bad price for a moorland tup.—*Dumfries Cour.*

AURORA BOREALIS.

The most interesting description of this beautiful phenomenon which we remember to have seen, is contained in the Private Journal of Capt. Lyon, who commanded the ship *Hecla*, in the Polar Expedition under Capt. Parry. It was the month of December, and in lat. 66° 11' N. lon. 83° 10' W.—*Bos. Tel.*

To describe the colors of these cloudless heavens would be impossible; but the delicacy and pureness of the various blendid tints excelled any thing I ever saw, even in Italy. The sun shines with a diminished lustre, so that it is possible to contemplate it without a painful feeling to the eyes; yet, the bluish color, which, in severe frost, always accompanies it, is, in my opinion, far more pleasing than the glittering borders which are so profusely seen on the clouds in warmer climates. The nights are no less lovely, in consequence of the clearness of the sky. The moon and stars shine with wonderful lustre, and almost persuade one to be pleased with the surrounding desolation. The aurora borealis does not appear affected by the brilliancy even of the full moon, but its light continues still the same. The first appearance of this phenomenon is generally in showers of falling rays, like those thrown from a rocket, although not so bright. These being in constant and agitated motion, have the appearance of trickling down the sky. Large masses of light succeeded next in order, alternating from a faint glow resembling the milky way, to the most vivid flashes, which stream and shoot in every direction with the effect of sheet lightning, except that, after the flash, the aurora still continues to be seen. The sudden glare and rapid bursts of these wonderous showers of fire, render it impossible to observe them, without fancying that they produce a rushing sound: but I am confident that there is no actual noise attending the changes, and that the idea is erroneous. I frequently stood for hours together on the ice, to ascertain this fact, at a distance from any noise but my own breathing, and thus I formed my opinion. Neither did I observe any variety of color in the flashes, which were to my eye always of the same shade as the milky way and vivid sheet lightning.—The stars which gleam through the aurora, certainly emit a milder ray, as if a curtain of the finest gauze were interposed. It is remarkable that whenever the weather is calm, the aurora has a tendency to form an arch, at whatever position it may occupy in the heavens. On the 29th of this month, we were particularly gratified by a beautiful exhibition of this kind at near midnight. A perfect arch was formed at the southward, stretching from east to west; its centre elevated about two degrees above the horizon. The night was serene and dark, which added considerably to its effect, and the appearance continued unchanged for about a quarter of an hour; but on a slight breeze springing up small rays shot occasionally to the zenith, and the arch became agitated with a gentle and undulating motion, after which it spread irregularly, and separating itself into the usual streamers, soon diffused itself over the whole sky. In stormy weather, the northern lights fly with the rapidity of lightning, and with a corresponding wildness to the gale which is blowing, giving an indescribable air of magic to the whole scene.

I have never contemplated the aurora without experiencing the most awful sensations, and can readily excuse the poor untutored Indians for supposing that, in the restless motions of the northern lights, they behold the spirits of their fathers roaming in freedom through the land of souls.

A VIRTUOUS LIFE.

At the great day it will not be inquired how logically any man has reasoned, but only how virtuously he has acted; and to have possessed that love to God, the first fruits of which were benevolence and good will to men, will then be of more importance to us than to have acquired all knowledge, and to have understood all mysteries.

There are no greater objects of pity in the world, than men who are admired by all around for their nice discernment and fine taste in every thing of a worldly nature, but have no taste for the riches that endure forever—no love for God or his word—no love for Christ or their souls. In such a state, however admired or respected, they cannot see the kingdom of God.